# NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Without Concealment .--- Without Compromise.

VOLUME IV.---NO. 16.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1843.

WHOLE NUMBER 172.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,

DAVID LEE CHILD, Editor.

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

been abundant—greater than for several years past. More sugar, indeed, has been manufactured than could be conveged home by the number of vessels sent out for the purpose. Provisions throughout the island, have been also abundant, and the price reduced. The pimento erop has been large, and the coffee plantations un-

usually productive.

The prospect for the coming year, is also encouraging.
An additional quantity of land has been brought into cultivation; increased attention has been paid to the various
processes of the sugar manufacture, and a better under-

sinaling crisis between the eighty of all employed and employed. The general claimater and conduct of the people, continue to improve. A more industrious peasantry, generally speaking, can nowhere exist. They are always ready to work when they are sure of reasonable wasper and ponetnelly paid. The cottages of the pressant wasper and the continue of the peasant was the peasant was

The whole aspect of the country is improved since emancipation. Estates where the peasantry have been properly treated, and where labor has not been exacted at the lowest possible fraction, are in a much better coulltion than under the old system. Pences are being repaired, premises enlarged, and much old abandoned pas-

ure land recovered.
The value of property is very considerably enhanced
gager phatutajons, adjustaticeously situated, are worth
gager phatutajons, adjustaticeously situated, are worth
erry; and an some ris a property of this description in
the market than it resulty obtains a purchaser. Wast
ands, which a few years amo might be parchased at free
li to £2 per acre, now obtain really sale at from £3 to
20 per acre. Few villages, which pownit the usuand of
20 per acre. Few villages, which pownit the usuand of
termes, me now cutabilistic in all parts of the island, and
probably number, at the present time, between two and

three handred.

Property has become more generally distributed than Property has proprietes may have suffered by emperience and have suffered by emperience and have suffered by the related by it. The interests of the people have been benefied by it. The interests of the few, as is right and reasonable, have given way to the rights and welfare of the many. Many of the cance-lakes, have in towns, ad-treeholders, of from one to twenty nerse, and are thus rapidly forming the middle class, which slavery precluted,

and without which no country can flourish. With increased means there has been a demand for inercased comforts, and thus civilization has rapidly progressed. There has been a great improvement as to the style and manner of living among the peasantly in greater of the state of the state of the state of the state discress—their appearance and general bearing. These irrupurstances have had their influence on the commerce of the island. Their imports during the last three years

have been unprecedently, and are still increasing.
Obvious as are the benefits—in a commercial point.
Obvious as are the benefits—in a commercial point.
Obvious are still greater. None of the villager under the such as a commercial point.
Obvious are still greater. None of the villager under the surprisendence of the missionaries, are descreated by a vender of ardent spirits; nor do they exhibit secres of vender of ardent spirits; nor do they exhibit secres of unarrelling, revealing of understilling, or immoving the object of the properties of th

Now I ask, are not the slaves of Virgina as well prepared for feedom as were those of the West in dies? I have no doubt they are better prepared and that their enamerication would be the means or taking the price of real centre utilizently to pay for much as they are in Pennylviani and New-York emigrants from the North would fill up our waste places, and the Old Dominion would soon resum her rank among the foremost States in the Union It is well known that the emigrantion of about (fill it is well known that the emigrantion of about (fill fix, has already raised the price of land considera byte, and the example of their free-action raptem, if

To entertain apprehensions for our personal safety from the liberation of the slaves, ermees a degree of prejudice that is truly satonishing. It must be decident to every reflecting mind, but the danger evident or the safety of the safety will quote the well-known language of Thomas Je ferson, which will no doubt exist the posse herror of our author, who seems to consider the sentiment of this distinguished stateman, too much pollute with infidelity, to merit his consideration. Jeffer some asys, "Can then be the safety of the sa

their own exertion."

Our author, near the close of his "Examination Seriptor" Testimony," quotes the text from the control of the control of

Is there not oppression in this land that demands your sympathy? Is there not ignorance at home, that needs instruction? Remember the language of the apostle "If any man provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is serve than an nipdel." I Tim-

Before I take leave of this subject, I wish, my mo trees and feelings to be thitly understood. It is no against shaveholders, but against the system of do mattie elsever, that I am contending. There are many educated in this practice, towards whom I en entire elsever, that I am contending. There are will do them the justice to say, that I believe "the eyes have been holden" by the prejudices of elane tion, so as not to precive the full electate of the evithat shavey establish upon mankind. There are man with have long feel classifiede with their position with have long feel classifiede with their position to come out of it. To this class I would earnest and affectionately appeal. Examine this subject feel (suitized world are against you, and If you are in exclassified world are against you, and If you are in equiquish it. I am satisfied that you will flort to center y to the spirit of Christianity, invinied to our fraing the property of the property of the property y to the spirit of Christianity, invinied to our frainstitutions, injurious to the morals of our yout and destructive to the interest of both master as

tion does not arise from the physical suffering it in flicts. I know there are numbers in this State, wh have no cause to complain on, this ground. Many of them have a sufficiency of good clothing and sheter, and so far as the body is concerned, they may be said to be well treated. But what is being don to improve the mind? In a great majority of case is must be answered: Nothing—absolutely nothing that the most of the state of the state of the state have thrown every barrier in the way of their pogress. From their very inflasey they are treated it such a manner, as to destroy their self-respect, and to give them a mortifying sense of their degrades condition.

The time ask any unprejudiced man, if he were about to choose a condition for his own son, and must are about to choose a condition for his own son, and must are applied to the condition of the body except a pariful and precarious and the condition of the body except a pariful and precarious and the condition of the body except a pariful and precarious and the condition of the body except a pariful and precarious and the condition of the body except a pariful and precarious and the condition of the condition of

militions of human beneaus. It years, that this sub-Perhap is may be though thy some, that this substitive minds I would recommend the language of two distinguished citizens of Virginia: "Is It wise," said T. M. Randolph, "to fold our arms in indiffernee upon in, as an irremedable evil I to shut our case upon in, as an irremedable evil I to shut our if it hidse its eye behind a pebbic, imagine its huge body concealed from its enemies?" "But admitting," said Thomas Marshall, "that the subject cannot be approached without danger, now, the great question for us to electronic is, whether by delay, it may not a magnitude for transcending our feeble powers. We owe it so our children to determine whether we, we over it so our children to determine whether we, or they, shall incur the huzard of attempting something. Gentlemen say, let things alone—the evil will correct itself. Sir, we may let things alone, but

mental units, or kin the advention events, it is only wissed of this enurmous evil, to speak up topenly and independently; and if this course should subject us to persecution, or cause our "names to be east out as evil," we ought to be willing to suffer all things of the entry of the entry

## Communications.

DUTY OF MINISTERS,-DEBATE AT NORRIS-

TOWN.

The society having taken up for consideration,

« Assolved, That at the present moment, and in the present state of affinis in our country, we look upon the abolition of slowery as a practical question of the first importance in the political, the moral, and the religious field; and hence we infer, that those who undertake to instruct the people, or effect reforms in either of those departments, and yet needect to see their influence

acousts stavery, are either hissed by selfist motives titenselves, on emisseld by those who are so governed. That if our dreachers of religion, our editors of the control of the control

wrong should be removed ":

Thomas Earls remarked that the resolutions contained high charges against the churches, and religious and mongation to guidely a support of the property of the pr

todas Worken provide an international maly, even in the reference of the size of the size

ber them. They are in a minority here.

Earle continued at some length, exposing the inconsistency of the clergy, reform lecturers, and politicians who refuse to engage in active opposition to slavery, and was followed by

and was followed by

Samuel Anora; who fully united with what he regarded as the meaning of the resolutions, but feared that the
language might be misunderstood. At his suggestion
some verbal alterations were made, to guard against
what he apprehended, and after a few remarks from him
and A. L. Post, concurring with the seneral suite of the

ing to consider this subject well. It was o'no little moment, bringing m, as it did, the question of the companitive importance, of the various subjects now before the share of attention from the people, in proportion to its relative claims. We had not always asked for it all that it could justly demand, nor had right estimate of it importance been awarded it by the public. Men had it is importance been awarded it by the public. Men had it could justly demand, nor had a right estimate of its importance been awarded it by the public. Men had it could justly ground the public of the control of the con

speeching the googs, l'y to have any time for literaine to his fanaticism. Their treatment of the anti-slavery cause now, justifies the ansertion. For what was the Caristianity of Jesus, but practical roofbress; peace on Caristianity of Jesus, but practical roofbress; peace on carried and the properties of the proper

The speaker went on, at considerable hearth, to analyze the teachings of Christ, compare them with those of the anti-slavery advocates, and contrast them with those of the most slavery priesthood. He then turned to the positive of the pro-slavery priesthood. He then turned to the positive of the pro-slavery priesthood and the pro-slavery compared with the sholtion of slavery. What principle did they all involve equal in greatness to that of this enterprise? What is slower which emancipation would produce? Look at it as merely a question of dollars and quest, and what there would not be a short white an oppositive of the property o

The speaker next showed the effect of slavey on the administration of public affairs, and the character and policy of public men. Its influence was feel most hard-ally everywhere. It was falst to enlarged and generous and wholesome legislation. The souls of new who might be great, were narrowed by its narrow policy. Every question of public interest must be settled with reference to the public of the publ

seeker closed.

James Lewis, thought no question so important as anti-shvery, and if we chained less for it, advantage would
be taleen of our forberance, to threat the simportant
ones before it. Some say, that Christianity, if embraced,
the way flow attention of the simportant
ones before it. Some say, that Christianity, if embraced,
the way flow attention of the simportant of the simportant
ones before it. Some say, that Christianity and the simportant
control that the simportant of the simportant of the simportant
of the simportant of the simportant of the simportant of the simportant
of the simportant of the simport of all who are willing to

risk represent for the sake of the right.

Thomas Earle alluded to the pro-shavery assertion that the slaves are fatter alluded to the pro-shavery assertion that the slaves are better fed than the laboring classes in Europe, and the asked with the sake of th

lown), did not intend to make a speech, but wished to say a few words. When Gooree Thompson was in his says a few words. When Gooree Thompson was in this says a few words. When Gooree Thompson was in his says a few words. When Gooree Thompson was in his says a few words. The following the property of the property of

led called upon to introduce the subject in his pupil; here, fur he was stitisfied that it he did he should do no sood by it, but should only break his own neck. He ween to in libratter his view of a minister's proper policy, by comparing him to a person who had set the state of the state of the state of the state of the does not heat about the brokes, and or prince of the case not heat about the brokes, and or prince of the a great hissier, as soon as the pigeons come in sight, for that would scare them all away; that he lies still, so that would scare them all away; the he lies still, the had been also that the state of the state of the state of the had been also that the state of the state of the state of the preferred paids.

of School Annalesce as firm believer in the relicing of Deuts Christ, and desired the preseptive of the Christian Church, but he would rather every organization in the land, which called itself a church, should go down, thun that anti-slavery should stop. And this, too, because he can be considered to the constraint of the constraint

A minister of Christ must proclaim the truth to men, be the consequences what they may. He is not to ask the people's leave to deliver his Moster's message. It must be spoken, whether men will hear, or whether they will tohear. The more they oppose, the loader hemmat call. He must not inquire what will please the people, action of the control of the control of the control of the thicas were not called by their right names. But we ought to do it, learless of opposition and heeling blaces, though its manifestation is in lover ones.

The speaker went on for some time, in a strainglowing eloquence, exposing the delinquency of a cle
t gy which for the sake of pleasing men, refuses to speaboldly against prevailing sins, and in favor of unpopula
reforms; but the reporter, for some reason, failed to fo
s low him, and this meagre outline is all that can be pr

T. Earle commenced and the groot inconsistency of the cleary and abstrain, in their treatment of different prades of wrong-clores. The petty robber or third, they would have out of their body, not the mighty robber, the slave-holder, they would raise to the highest honors. The unity of the Church must be preserved, it was said, Way they flew was the worst of all. Keeping sinners in the Church for the silect of unity! This was to older that the very clumber to be suffered to the comment of the com

10d f 'That the prencher of twith must please the people to whom be is sent; must say nothing which will offend them! Was this the Christian rule? Was this the studend of problest, and aposles, and resolmers in other area. We had been told about the discrete bolhies of was not like our sent the sent of th

estimated in the seat of prover, or speaking with the cy worker oppulate authority. When did these champions we see vice of populate authority. When did these champions we the people, and save their own reputation or user/where? To to the control of the control of the control of the control to their faces as flint, to meet the opposition against which the control of the control of the control of the control to the control of the control of the control of the different faces betting a House and gallant characters on the fir more failty be called noble and gallant characters on the fir the control of our friends here, is indeed a doubly, and nothing more; just cocking up and down on the spot, making no advance— the people meantime, looking on unaward, and his minthe people meantime, looking on unaward, and his min-

from oversetting, and "breaking his own necic."

The whole centred of percelon, then, was against.

The whole cerrent of percelon, then, was against.

The whole cerrent of percelon, then, was against.

of with one complate roles, by the examples of all Inhibitation of the control when the world was most corrupt. Dat just then it was taken percelonic, was not sun swedcome; just in proportion to the accessity of reform, would be the may be control of the control of the

and the relation of recomm our moust and over. Has a part of reformers, if they wish to be successful. We had been taid of the artful management of pigeon attackets, as a finding a model for reformers. That immediately, a substitution of the reformers is the substitution of the reformers and the reformers is the reformer of the reformers. That immediately are not reformer or the reformer of the

amme of Jenes, (i. e. Sarviour,) "for he shall save his people from hieristia." This was the proper work, now, of thuse who claim to be the followers and servants of that Saviour. And how is it to be done, if not by boilty those which most prevail and are highest in favor; those, in a word, the plain rebulse of which will most displease! How, but by crying alond, and sparing not; showing the people their transgressions, and, if need be, even the house of Jacob, the professing Church, their sins? Only thus can the minister prove himself a true servant of him whom he calls Lord and Master. Only so can be do has masters word.

After a few world from several other speakers.

Good again tools the floor. He charged upon aboil tonits a design too holds the ministry and overchrow the Church, and in a world, to detroy all existing religious organizations. Now, he was not prepared to give the charge of the charged to the charged of the charged to th

the comment of the co

Int tenths. He had said, ministers ought not to modifie with publical affairs. Now, no works were storage with the property of the property of

the Church and ministry, he had this to say; We sinked only at destroying what was corrupt. We did not attack these organizations, we only attacked what was without destroying the whole body, why then o'll were corrupt, and onehit to be destroyed. If all was not corrupt, the sound would remain unbart, and but the more corrupt, the sound would remain unbart, and but the more our success. None would fear for the organizations of our success. None would fear for the organizations of the rotten branches of a tree was not entiting the whole the contribution of the rotten branches of a tree was not entiting the whole the organization of the rotten branches of a tree was not entiting the whole the overthrow of all existing religious organizations. He would add a would not the assertion that reform, and the overthrow of all existing religious organizations. He would add a would not the assertion that reform, and proven to treat a series of the corrections of the series of the corrections of the series o

Lucretia Mott followed in a most cloquent and deeply impressive speech, depreasing the notion that gospel preaching is squaching distinct from the praching of precident justiceasses; websides with just severity the time-serving spirit of the great body of professed ministry condemnation upon the herestes of Gould's speech. But possible to give more than the foliatest idea of their ten-or. To try to report them from memory, would be to do them too zreat injustice.

The above report is, throughout, very defective, an abilit to give any adequate notion of the interest of the lebets. The truth is, the reporters became so much all other in listening, that they deen entirely forsot to reord what they heard. It may serve, however, to show the remeral course of genariks, and the main argument in both addes. It rigiustice has been done to either side

CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

I avail myself of a place in your columns, to notify on friends in Philadelphia, that it is time for them to be tetting in realizes for them to be tetting in realizes for them to be tetting in realizes for them to be tetting in the state of them to be tetting in the state of them to be the state of Gry, and Remond, who are now feeturing in that State and Indiana, will soon set their faces estimated in the state and Indiana, will soon set their faces estimated in the state of the st

papers. Friends in Harrisburg and Adams counties, will be that the expectation is that the besturers will be with them, (in two separate componies—as they usually travel,) on, or about, the 15th of November. We hope that preparations will at once be commenced for large meetings. If the Adams coastly meeting—or one of the Adams coastly meeting—or one of the Adams coastly meeting—or one of the Adams coastly meeting—in the Adams coastly meeting—is thought that especial good would be in the Marrisburg of the Adams coastly attend that meeting. In that case, Brotharn, Douglas, and White, would attend the meeting in Harrisburg. No pains should be spared by the Adams of the Adams of the Adams of the State of the Adams of the Adams

From Harrisburg and Gettysburg, our friends, it is expected, will come on in separate, and somewhat parallel routes to Philadelphia; attending such conventions as may, in the meantime, be appointed for them on the way. Meetines should be not up for them in York, in Paleer in Chester county; and as a many others, not too far off the route as can be attended previous to the creat decade meeting of the National Society, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of December—after that meeting the brether mentioned will continue to labor in Pennsylvania till the mentioned will continue to labor in Pennsylvania till the

The object of this letter, is to make the general anonucement consisted in the foregoing, and to invite a
correspondence with our friends in the places mentioned,
correspondence with our friends in the places mentioned,
may concern, with a view of making definite arrangements for a regular double series of conventions from Pitts
prought to Philadelphia—so for as my be possible in the
prought of Philadelphia—so for as my be possible in the
sist all over the State, and more particularly those can
bened in the route mentioned, will confer together inmodicatily, and wherever it is agreed that a meeting can
be supported by the conference of the control of the
pronsipular, but he for mentioned, and to those in
Woodburt, and other parts of New Jensy which natuWoodburt, and other parts of New Jensy which natutable with the control of the control of the
Woodburt, and other parts of New Jensy which and
the held in these places before, in all probability they will
be after, the 4th of December. There should be no deage of the complete of time to complete
and a support of the complete
and the property of the complete
and the control of the complete
and the property of the property of the control of the
angle of the complete of the complete
and the property of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the
angle of the property of the property of the

WINDHAM COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.
The last meeting of this society was held in Canterbu

was adjourned from Chaplin.

Many devoted friends of anti-slavery were in attendance from different parts of the county, though none from abroad. The meeting was one of much spirit, and as an index of the state of abolition throughout the county.

The mornine had not been pleasant or very promising, yet at the usual boar of meeting, louded curriages came in from all directions, and men on foot—a common mode merice, till the taxers had, both the meeting that the meeting that the companion of the companion

20m, onr morning session continued in the hall. At noon the society adjourned, to meet in the afternoon a spacious tent, spread for our accommodation, where we enjoyed an interesting and important discussion upon

ne following resolution:

Resolved, That slaveholding in the United States, is
of a Southern but an American institution, and therefore
the North cannot avoid the charge of being as truly slave-

soms present it was adopted with but few dissenting violes. Many importun and interesting facts were elicity with the property of the property of the property of the much good, not only in that town, but in all this vicinity. Our country society has never me in the town be fore, yet we had a quest end possessible meeting no signs places, that the electryman, and much of the "property and atmissign" of the place leget aloof from our meetine. A wast change has come over public opinion in his work of the property of the place leget aloof from our meetine and manifest of the place leget aloof from our meetine were violence experienced by the advocates of the colores made rapidles when some good deserve cassed a great and manifest change in the view of those who are an all two places are the property of the place of the places. you are familiar, opened a school of colored females, and in that act called down on beneal! the most voides opposition. She was the object of refer, and the victim of most of the color o

cause of the slare is onward in this town, and in the county generally, although its matter may be slow.

Our county meetings are more interestine, much more fully attended than formerly, and, enlivened by the stirring songs of freedom, are joyled as well as profitable eccasions.

Before closing, I would say the zeal and readiness as

Before closing, I would say, the zeal and readiners, as well as liberality of many friends of our common cause, are truly commendable. Our friends, the Wesleyan class of Hampton, who gratuitously farnished ibe tent in which we assembled, deserve many thanks.

LUCIAN BURLEMGH, Sec. pro tem.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1843.



POLITICS OF ANTI-SLAVERY.

On most of the great questions to which we have referred, the shyelolders regularly found themselves in a congressional minority of about two-fifths. The drivsion being, with slicht variations, between the shave representation and the free. The also-aboliens were sere usince the task of augmenting their party by seensing the said of allies in the North, And here we comto the pivot on which the politics of this country have larred ever since the second year of John Adman's administration. Every one knows that an opportion, what ever may be its principle, draws to itself all the ill hamons of the body politic, whatever may be their cause. Thus, the shave opposition to the measures of Washington and John Adman, showbed what was lefted antiington and John Adman, showbed what was lefted antificieralism, although some of the most advent redeemless.

Indian with revolutionary France, were did mented and agregated. The size faction of the state of the constitution, which prohibing, in the act of Congress, called the Sedition of the constitution, which prohibing is a simulated the publication of the process. This act forbade the publication of the process of the constitution, which prohibing is a simulated to the process. This act forbade the publication of the process of the constitution of the process of the constitution of the

Mike Walsh was tried on Monday for three libels, and is assumed and buttery. In two of the cases the jury ald not agree. In the other two Mike was convicted.

PAYMENT RECEIVED. Amount previously acknowledged,
163 Mrs. Ward, Concord, Mrs.
164 Miss P. Ward,
165 Helen Thoreau,
167 Mary M. Brooks,
167 Mary M. Brooks,
167 Mary M. Brooks,
169 Archibald Kennedy, Norwich, Ct.
170 Mrs. Kennedy,
171 Nancy Robinson, Dover, Me.
172 George Gas, Stephen.

NOTICES.

## UNION FREE PRODUCE SOCIETY

## TEXAN REVOLUTION

the Northampton (Mass.) Gazette To which is added,—

ET The explusation of the revolutionary movement in Hayti, which will be found in a preceding column to be complete, outfut to have contained a fact, which we presume has been at the bottom of all disinculties, passed and present, between the Mack and the colored to the Chayti. By the French leve, the child follows thee condition of the fallers, so that the colored, or as we call them; malatone, were always free, and always energed a superior position. Take made them aristocratic in respect to their darker herberse; in the same manner, as the titch in the United States are, aristocratic towards all of African discenti.

Extract of a drift from a generous in Leasuno, to Liegipini.

"I am just out of the House of Lords at the last monear, and have just time before the mail to say that Lord
Browcham has put the question to Lord Aberdeen,
whether necolitalous are pendine upon the subject of the
extinetion of slavery in Texas, and, if so, with what prossect of success. He made a excellent speech on the imnortance of the subject.

"Lord Aberdeen replied, that negosiations are pending
upon the subject—than the government is fully impressed
with the importance of the subject, and will use every
malework to gain the end; but that it would prejudice the
estal to communicate at this moment, the state of the
segotiations."

ALDIANAC FOR 1844.

Abholitonists are notified that the Almanac for 1841, is tollow published, and ready for delivery. The edition is the definition of the control of the THE NEW-YORK LETTERS, BY L. M. C.

The well-known Mr. Rathbun, formerly of Buffalo, a to leave the State prison in October next. It is aid that he is going to practice incideine, having been nassistant to the prison physician during his detention.

A Novel Regatta, in which four Chippewa Indians with their cause made one side, and a regular rowhoal with four picked white pullers, the other, came off at Camden, opposite Philadelphia, on Friday. The Indians heat by three boat lengths without exertion. The others were used np. The sport is to be repeated at Hobolica.

## Poetry.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE'S APOSTROPHE TO NIA

GARA.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

Hail to thy roaring flood,
torrent! dark Niagara, hail!

How bounds my boiling blood,
out voice comes thundering on the ga'
tamultuous waves thy dark brown ro

Glory to God on high!
s thy tide are my unshackled limbs;
And here, unawed, will I
e wild chorns, thy mad torrent hymnes
the pictured mist that o'er thy boson

Sitring the pictured mist that o'er thy bosoms Far from the southern plains Pre traced my pathway, through the sunless w Spurring the lasted chains That on my heel clauked heavy, from a child, Birding to earth the sout-degraded and defiled. On, by the heacen led. That burns, unerring, in the northern sky, O'er the lone fleids I field, To where thy though its plain of freedom the bondman tells the land of freedom the price that the sunless that the land of freedom the price that the sunless that the land of freedom the price that the sunless that the land of freedom the price that the sunless that the land of freedom the price that the sunless that the land of freedom the price that the sunless that the land of freedom the price that the land of freedom the price that the land of freedom the land the l

And to the comman tens to make a surge,

Here by thy foaming surge,
Back on the hated land where I was born—

Land of the chain and scourge—
I pour the fires of unrelenting scorn,
And hatred, that shall burn till life's last ray is go

I natived, that shall offer ill the's last ray is gon

"Home of the frue and brave,"

ere MASTARD FREEDOM broods her mongrel horde

And on the imbruted slave

als the red heel, and with the life-blood poared,
as the fell altars, where her horrid name's ador

It gave me but the chain, ourge, and task, and boudman's life of And ruthless tore in twain liest ties that bind us here below—that, inwoven, beat in one united flow.

Hearts that, inwoven, beat to one utatten new.

But eftered millions lift their arms on high,
mean their and their arms on high,
and shriek, and wail, and groan,
To heaven assending, in one fearful ery,
Bid the red holts of wrath in hising vengence.
And yet our God shall turn,
And on this fand his farry rolleps poor,
Till his farece wrath shall burn,
From far Astorie, to be reastern shore,
And from her sable cape, to where thy waters
to the hondram to.

And from her sable cape, to where thy waters in yo the bondman then, when his right arm is half or Justice here, And loud from every glen And mointain, it by one funered glare, Accounts the tyrant's wall upon the troubled sir. Then shall thy forrent be Their strong mantines, and its bondming fined A guard to them that flee From the Areager of the engre's blood; When blackness shrouts the land where erst

Over thy rugged brow, and bright, the bow of promise bends, Making the dark mist glow, the clouds of Sorrow, when she lends the joyous light which from her glance d

To earth the joyous light which from are games

Eternal Priestess, thine

Is the pure baptism of the chainless free;

Cool on this brow of mine

Thy holy drops descend, as broad to me

Unroll the temple gates of meek-cytd Liberty.

Unroll the tumple gates of meck-cycd Liberty.

Let the fell tyrant regular.

Into thy arms my sinewy form I finey.

And though this leed may wage Mad warfare with thy billows, buffeling. The roaring floods with night, though the surface with the strong fetters of a tyrant's power;

The strickling weetch, in mandress, would devot and clay their hands, and shout the bondman's

hour.

O that the negro's God

Would give to dust this mortal part once

That o'er thy awful flood,

Swathed in the cloud-wreathed dun, my s

Exalting in the sound of thy eternal roar

Loud with thy thunder-tone,
My voice shall blend; and when this land shall rock,
With its last earthquake groan,
My shout the tyrant's dying shrick should mock,
And chant the victor hymn to Ruin's rending shock.

THE RETURN OF YOUTH.

THE RETURN OF YOUTH.

My friend, thou sorrowest for thy golden prime,
For thy fair youthful years too swift of flight;
Thou musest, with wet eyes, upon the time
Of cheerful hopes that filled the world with light,
Years when thy heart was bold, by hand was strong,
And young faith was thine, and seern of wrong
Sammoned the sudden crimton to thy cheek.

And willing faith was time, an section of visions. Summoned the sudden crimson to thy cheek.

Thou lookest forward on the coming days, students to be their shadow of or the creep; A path, thick-set with changes and decays, Supes downward to the place of common sleep; And they who walked with thee in life's first stage, Leave one by one thy sile, and, waiting near, Thou sees the and companions of thy age—Dull love of rest, and weariness and fear. Yet grieve thou not, nor think thy youth is gone, Nor deem that glorious season effer could de. Thy pleasant youth, a little while withdrawn, Waits on the borison of a brighter shy; Waits, like the more, that folds her wing and hides, Till the slow stam bring back her dawning hour; Waits, like the wants her golds the dawning hour; Waits, like the waits of the bright morning tills with smiles more swee Than when at direct when the shall be welcome thee, when thou shall stand On his bright morning tills with smiles more swee Than when at direct wear to the leaf thy tender feet.

There shall he welcome thee, when thou shall stand On his bright morning tills with smiles more swee Than when at direct wear to the local thy tender feet.

The shall he welcome thee, when thou shall stand On his bright morning tills with the smiles wore swee Than when at direct search to lead thy tender feet.

The shall be welcome thee, when thou shall stand On his bright morning tills with the under feet.

The shall be the proper to thine eyes again,

Shall cache thy spirit with awar strength, and fill Thy lenging heart with warmer love than then.

Has thou not glumpes, in the twilight here,

Thy leaping heart with warmer frow that heart as thom or diffunes, in the trilligh here, Of monstrins where lamorat more prevaile? Of monstrins where lamorat more prevaile? A gentle normer of the morning gales, hat weep the unfroising rows of that bright is that weep the unfroising rows of that bright is de violence the fingrance of its blossoms hear, and voices of the loved ones gone before, More musical in but celestial air?

## Miscellany.

LONGEST HOUR OF MY LIFE

r, oh, never, can I forget the h made up those month-like ed that interminable hour, t

iffe! "And pray, sir, how and when was that?"
For the when, madam, to be particular, if from half-past ine, to half-past en o'doek, A on the first day of May, new style, Anno Doi 1822. For the how you shall hear.
At the date just mentioned, my residence whe Adelphi, and having a strong partiality for

there was one notable exception. The roya

coals.

"And did'nt the tiger, sir, poke his great claws, sir, into the eage, sir, and pick you out, sir, bit by bit, sir, between the bars?"

Patience, my dearlittle fellow, patience. How shall I describe—by what gigantic scale can I give a notion of the cordinary fractions of time, when marked on the dial of the world's circumference by the shadow of

why he seemed to know

## FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS

ride of Lime.—The disinfecting properties title are universally known; but it is not ly known as it ought to be, that a lar of it dissolved in a cup of water, a into vessels to be used in the chamber s, will completely prevent any disagreeal

### Miscellaneous Etems

Chester co, Pa. August 31, 1849.

JOSHUA C. ENKINS

RESPECTEULZ, mistros his friends, and the public, the control of Baldwin & Cotton, late J. F. Lokens & Co. No. 284 and 284 1.2 Market starts, noth side, above 70, where he has on hand an extensive assortment of the choicest articles in the line, together with a stock of FREE LABOR GROCERIES, all which have been laid in at the lowest possible price for Cosst, and with he fibraished to families and store keepers at a very small advance upon the first cost of Philosophic, May 4, 1851.

Danulage Danglish, 1981.

## Popular English Periodicas,

NDON, QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN WESTMINSTER REVIEWS:

THE LONDON CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

ington, Oatario Co., N. Y. xville, ""
therry st., New-York City
terloo, N. Y.
title, N. Y.
illon, Ohio.
ixon's Ferry, Lee Co., Ill
od Corners, Cayuga.co. N. Y.
Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Ferry, Cayuga Co. N. Y.
h. Conn. Boston, Mass. lmont Co., Ohio. le, Clark Co., Ohi tabula Co. Ohio. Stark Co. " nt, Jefferson Co.

WARD M. DAVIS, Philadelphia, Penn.